WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

### No Such Scandal Probable.

The general apprehension that President CLEVELAND may appoint his Attorney-General to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of the late Justice Woods, is without basis in the prob-

No doubt Mr. GARLAND's strongest ambition in life has been to make his way to the bench of the Supreme Court. This desire is perfectly legitimate and laudable. Two years ago there seemed to be a good prospect that at the first opportunity it might be

Events since the disclosure of Mr. GAR-LAND's relations with the great Pan-Electric speculation, probably have not weakened his desire for the appointment. It would mean more to him now than ever before. From his own point of view, and for his personal interests, it would be worth more to him at this time than to any other man alive.

Nor has the President's treatment of his Attorney-General since the Pan-Electric facts came out, served to discourage Mr. GARLAND's hope of receiving this final favor. Mr. CLEVELAND has stood by Mr. GABLAND. The President has not asked the Attorney-General to resign his seat in the Cabinet. The discredited and dishonored public servant has been allowed to remain, to the detriment of the Administration's moral influence, to the damage of the Democratic party's hold on public confidence, and to the scandal of good government. It is not actonishing if Mr. GARLAND still considers an appointment to high judicial office as

within the limits of reasonable expectation.

Nevertheless, we believe that President CLEVELAND has no more idea of nominating the Hon. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND of Arkansas for Justice of the Supreme Court than of sending to the Senate the name of Dr. J. WEED ROGERS of Parthenon Heights, or of doing any other utterly improbable thing.

As to Mr. GARLAND's retention in the Cabinet in spite of the Pan-Electric disclosures, anybody can understand that without going very deep into the philosophy of motives. It does not necessarily imply unshaken confidence in Mr. GARLAND's worthiness on the part of the President and his associates in the Administration. It does not necessarily imply a personal loyalty, willing, like Gen. GRANT's, to go to great lengths for the sake of friendship. It was a weighing of evils and a choice of what appeared to be the lesser evil. To carry Mr. GARLAND to the end of the term, heavy as the load might be, perhaps seemed a shrewder policy than to reject and repudiate him. That would have been an acknowledgment of shameful responsibility, a confession of political incapacity; and there are times when

confession may seem to be suicide. But, although Mr. GARLAND has been allowed to profit thus far and to this extent by the supposed requirements of politics, it is another and a very different matter to select him deliberately from among all the lawyers of the land for the highest of judicial honors. We do not think that Mr. CLEVE-LAND is capable of such unparalleled folly. We have no doubt that the President's eyes are fully open to the magnitude and the consequences of the scandal which would be involved in the nomination of Augustus H. GARLAND for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

## The Great Oil Conspiracy Case.

The public at large in a general way, and the oil men throughout the country more especially, have been much interested in the oll conspiracy case which culminated last Sunday at Buffalo in the conviction of the President and Vice-President of a Rochester oll company. The Standard Oll Company is a great cor-

poration chartered by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with manifold connections and of commensurate course of professional employment. huge devil fish crushing in its powerful false suits, was based on the fact that the tentacles all little rivals, while others not | United States Circuit Court held that certain hostile regard it simply as a corporation engaged in legitimate business, with wealth and prosperity that make it the target of attack. The Standard Oil Trust is an association or partnership connected with the company, and owned largely by gentlemen in the direction of the corporation. Did the Standard Oil men have any thing to do with the alleged conspiracy Did they plot or prompt an injury to be committed upon or against another company? Was there in point of fact any conspiracy? These were the questions which came before Judge HAIGHT and a jury at this Erie County Oyer and Terminer on May 3.

Upon the complaint of CHARLES B. MATTHEWS, President of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company, HIRAM B. EVEREST and his son, CHARLES M. EVEREST, officers of the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochecter, and JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, HENRY H. ROGERS, and AMBROAD MCGREGOR of this city, had been indicted for conspiring to injure trade and commerce by certain alleged plots against the Vacuum Oil Company. The indictment alleged certain overt acts: Enticing away from the Buffalo company an em ployé named ALBERT A. MILLER; an attempt to destroy the works of the Buffalo company, and the bringing false suits against that company. The three New York defendants are connected with the Standard Oil Trust, and they own three-quarters of the stock of the Everesrs' company, the Vacuum Oil Company. But on the trial, ot one particle of evidence was adduced to connect them with any of the overtacts alleged; and Judge HAIGHT very properly directed

the jury to acquit them. Thus the Standard Oil element was climinated from the fight, and the result cannot properly be deemed a defeat of that company unless the very name of Standard Oll acted upon the jury like a baneful charm, to blind them and to induce them to convict men whom they would otherwise have acquitted. The Evening Post, which seems to hate the Standard Oil, says that "the verdict of guilty rendered by the jury against the EVERESTS in the Buffalo oil conspiracy case, appears to be a verdict in general terms against the Standard Oil Trust." If this be true, it is clear that the conviction was wrong, and must be reversed on appeal. Let us look at the facts in the case and see whether Mr. EVEREST and his son ought to

In 1878 Mr. EVEREST, then as now at the head of the Vacuum Oli Company, brought MATTHEWS, the instigator and prosecutor of the indictment, from a Wyoming county farm to Rochester, where he entered the Vacuum Oil Works. Marriews remained in the employ of EVEREST until March, 1881. when he went to Buffalo and started an opposition concern called the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company. He took with him two fellow servants whom he induced to leave the Vacuum company, ALBERT the 15th day of the following June, in the middle of the forescon, the safety valves of a lilar restrictions in the army, but inconven-

have been convicted.

new still at the works of the Buffalo company blew off; and later in the day a second blow-off occurred. How much this explosion amounted to it is not easy to determine BEARDSLEY, a brother-in-law of MATTHEWS, testified that "a vapor floated back over the still, and that had it come in contact with any light or fire, the vapor would have ignited immediately, and probably have burned us out." On the other hand, THOMPSON MC-Gowan, a skilled expert, testified that he was quite positive that what escaped from the safety valve after the alleged explosion, was nothing more than steam, possibly mixed

with a little petroleum vapor.

It was the theory of the prosecution that the EVERESTS had hired MILLER to blow up the still of the new company, but all that was shown was that the safety valves blew out, not a very uncommon occurrence in oil works. In any event, MATTHEWS did not think much about the explosion at the time, for no mention of it was made to J. Scorr Wilson, his principal seller, who returned from the West shortly thereafter. So much for the alleged attempt to blow the works up. It seems to us to rest on about as substantial a foundation as the vapor which passed out of the valve.

What was the next overt proof of guilt? It was averred that the EVERESTS had induced ALBERT A. MILLER, formerly in their employ, to leave his new master, MATTHEWS, in July, 1881. MILLER, who appears to be a practical oil man of some capacity, but of intemperate habits, left the Buffalo company on July 1, two weeks after the blow-off of the valves, supposed to have been his handlwork. He was produced on the trial by the prosecution, but it was not proven that he caused the explosion or accident. He seems to have been a traitor in turn to each company, and always serving two masters. No conspiracy between the Evenests to lure MILLER AWAY from the Buffalo company was shown; and if at the request of the elder EVEREST, MIL-LER left the employ of MATTHEWS, that did not make a conspiracy. Evenest was only seeking to regain the services of a former servant taken from him by MATTHEWS.

What damage was done by the accident at the works or by the loss of MILLER's services? But little, if any, loss was sustained, for the Buffale company made 16,000 or 17,000 barrels of oil in the six months succeeding those events, and in 1882 the works consumed 125,000 barrels of crude oil. The capital stock originally \$40,000, has been increased to \$100,000, and it was shown by several witnesses that MAT-THEWS has been trying to sell out his whole concern to the Standard Oil Company for \$250,000 or \$300,000, in consideration of which he would discontinue his civil actions, and let the criminal case take care of itself.

The only testimony of any consequen against Evenest was that of Mr. George TRUESDALE, an attorney of Rochester, who testified as to a conversation which took place at his office in June, 1881, between himself, MILLER, and HIRAM B. EVEREST. This is his evidence:

"Everest said that MILLER had left his employ and got an engagement with an oil concern in Buffalo. He de-sired to return, and Evenest wanted him back. Miller had made statements to me about his contract with the Buffalo company. Ny advice was for him to get re-leased. If he entered into a contract and violated it, then he would be liable for damages. Eventer said that there were other ways for Millers get out. He said: 'Suppose he should arrange the machinery so it would burst or smash, what would be the consequences!' I burst or smash, what would be the consequences? I replied that if there was only negligence, or carelessness, he would be civilly liable; but, if wilfully done, there would be criminal liability. Everses said he thought there would only be civil liability, and asked me to look up the law. At a subsequent interview? said that such a course would lay Millian liable criminally, as well as any one who counselled him to do it, and if they pursued the matter the chances were they would be landed in State's prison. Everses said: Such things will have to be found out before they can be punished. I replied that it would be wrong and hazardous."

Judge HAIGHT is said to be one of the eight or ten Supreme Court Judges in the State who understand the criminal law, and he presided at this trial with fairness and impertiality; but we think he made a mistake in letting in this evidence. It was inadmissible as being privileged under the code. It other words, it was a communication made by a client to a lawyer in the

The third overt act alleged, the bringing of patents upon which suit had been brought against the Buffalo company for infringements by the Vacuum company were void. But this allegation, of course, was of no moment, for, as Judge HAIGHT said:

"It does not appear that these actions were brought robable cause. The fact that actions were sufficient to warrant a jury in finding that the actions were false."

In our opinion a new trial should be granted to these defendants, because the facts shown fail to prove their guilt beyond a reaonable doubt.

It is probable that the sympathy of the ten farmers on the jury went out to their oldtime fellow farmer from Wyoming county. and that the vehement denunciation of the Standard Oil Company by District Attorney QUINBY further aided to blind their judgment and to take their minds away from the real issue before them.

The conviction of the EVERESTS will never stand on appeal, even if a new trial be not now granted.

## Army Pay Frauds.

The War Department has at last heard from Second Lieutenant J. J. SHAW of the Sixth Infantry. This officer distinguished himself not long ago by duplicating his pay secounts to an extent that broke all previous records. During two or three consecutive months he secured money on at least sixteen sets of fraudulent vouchers, and, according to some estimates, on more than twenty. It is admitted that seven of these vouchers were honored by the Pay Department, and it is believed that there were about twice as many on which he obtained money from various discounters. His whereabouts have long been unknown, but now in a letter from London he coolly proposes to resign from the army and requests an immediate acceptance of his resignation. Whether he is in England or has only had a letter mailed from that point is not clear If really there he might go on exhibition, and lecture upon the extraordinary things possible under the present pay system of the United States army.

Lieut. SHAW, though the most remarkable, is not the only recent criminal of this description. Five youchers signed by Second Lieutenant J. S. Powell of the Signal Corps. for his February pay alone, successively reached the department. Of course all but one must have been fraudulent. Early this month, Lieut. J. H. G. WILCOX, Seventh Cavairy, was convicted by court martial of duplication of his pay accounts, although under circumstances strongly distinguishing his case from the cases of SHAW and POWELL.

It becomes a serious question how long a system of payments which make such frauds possible shall be allowed to stand. No such scandal is created in the navy, where a different system prevails, each officer being assigned to a particular paymaster for receiv-MILLER and J. Scott Wilson. On ing his installments of salary. It might cause adittle inconvenience to impose sim-

ience would be better than allowing swindling like SHAW's to remain possible. The evil is quite as glaring now in its recent development as at one time under Secretary Lincoln; and the measures taken by the latter to break it up were evidently of only temporary value. Paymaster-General ROCHESTER has recommended a change in the system of paying officers, by special assignments to paymasters, after the navy plan, and it is said that an order for that purpose has been drafted. For some reason, however, it has not yet been issued by the War Department, so that until it or some efficient substitute is adopted, the scandalous evils from duplication of pay accounts are likely to go on.

### Mayor Hewitt's Plan is Better.

The Rev. Dr. Howard CROSBY published a letter in the Tribune the other day approving Excise Commissioner Woodman's proposition to permit the sale of draught beer on Sundays from twelve to two o'clock. The beer is not to be drunk on the premises. "Thousands of families in our cities," Dr. Croshy admits, "are accustomed to drink draught beer at their midday meal, and there is no reason why they should be deprived of it on Sunday any more than the rest of us should be deprived of our milk, which also, as a perishable article, is

brought to us on Sunday." This is well enough as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. There are thousands of families in this great town that are accustomed to drink draught beer at their evening meals, or just before going to bed, or whenever friends come to visit them, or whenever they are thirsty. Until nature so alters the constitution of man that he never wants a drink of beer on Sunday except between twelve noon and two afternoon, Dr. CROSBY's plan cannot be considered satisfactory. And there are a great many thousand persons in this town who want something stronger than draught beer. Doubtless it might be better for them not to have it, but as long as they are not disorderly, is it really anybody's business what they choose to drink? Why shouldn't they be allowed to take a glass of German or French wine on Sunday as on other days?

The difficulty with even comparatively moderate temperate reformers like Dr. CROSBY, is that they insist upon applying their own standards of Sunday observance to everybody else. Now, whether the fact be regrettable or not, it is none the less a fact that to a majority of the inhabitants of New York city, Sunday is a day of social enjoyment. They go to see their friends in the afternoon and evening. And to many of them the public house is the club room and casino, not a resort of persons of bad character, but a quiet meeting place for those whose homes may be inconvenient for entertaining company even according to their narrow means. What good reason is there why all these people shouldn't be able to go or send to a public house for whatever they want to drink on Sunday afternoon or evening? It may be healthy to drink beer at the midday meal only, but there are plenty of people here who are accustomed to drink it whenever they want it, especially on Sunday. They would never be satisfied with Mr. WOODMAN's and Dr. CROSBY's proposal. Mr. HEWITT's is the sensible plan.

### The East Siders.

Six thousand of them signed a petition which was introduced yesterday into the Assembly by Mr. GIEGERICH, asking for a law to permit beer to be bought on Sundays after two o'clock in the afternoon.

The six thousand names no doubt represent sixty thousand persons of the same views and in the same district, or perhaps six hundred thousand. The west side must have nearly as many who would petition the

Legislature to the same purport, But the region of the city lying midway between the west and the east side, being well provided with clubs where beer, wine, or whiskey can be bought on Sunday, agrees in sentiment with the policy of the rural Republicans, and so the two great flanks of the metropolis are powerless.

This town is rather eccentrically divided on the liquor question. Those who are against the sale of Sunday beer have opportunities for buying it, and those who are for it have none.

## Potatoes, Not Peanuts.

The refusal of the Republican Legislature to wipe out the ridiculous Sunday blue laws shows that the talk about peanut politics being uppermost in Albany is all wrong. The peanut is not the true emblem of the

rural Puritans who run the affairs of New York State and of New York city particularly. Their ideas are as fresh and verdant as the soil they sweat over, but peanuts don't grow in New York. The potato is their sign. Let them adopt it while they try to run this blg city with the intolerant restrictions of a country village.

But potato politics is pretty dry and mealy. It should be dug up.

President CLEVELAND will be renominated with the utmost ease next year, and The Sux only makes itself about by the contortions in the face of the fact,—Buston Heruid.

It is funny to see the vehemence of the Mugwumps in their new character of political prophets. They are absolutely sure that Mr. CLEVELAND is to be renominated; and, although it is something which cannot happen till next year, they call it a fact as if it had happened already.

If the majority of the Democratic party want to run Mr. CLEVELAND again, they have the power to do it, and nobody can prevent them. At the same time nobody can make them do it. if they don't want to. If they are well pleased with the Administration, and wish to try it again on the same line, they will send delegates from the several States, and especially from the State of New York, to execute that purpose; but otherwise they won't, and then the Mugwumps will be disappointed.

We are ourselves heartily in favor of running Mr. CLEVELAND in certain contingencies. If there is to be a square free trade platform, he should be the candidate by all manner of means; and if the Democratic party is bound to be smashed in the election, he must be re garded as the only proper standard bearer. However, we have known several Presidents and have seen a number of Presidential elections. The certainty that a President will get a second term is always strong in the first half of his third year; the nominating Convention and the voters on election do not always take

that view of the question. Governor HILL would appear to have made

another political ten-strike yesterday.

The New York pilots are the best in the world, and their duties and difficulties should not be needlessly increased by the position of our boarding station. That institution on Staten Island is very convenient and comforta-ble for the Health Officer and his little squad of servants; but it is the cause of much delay and of a heap of trouble for incoming steamers. There is hardly room enough for the ships to turn in the Narrows, and the operation is always attended with extreme difficulty. Sometimes the pilots are com pelled to bring vessels outside the Narrows in order to get sufficient room. The Fulda is by no means the only vessel that has got into trouble on account of the boarding station. A big vessel in a narrow place is an awkward thing to handle, and probably the

pilot on board the Fulds was not to blame for HIS PROFITS MILLIONS.

the accident.

The boarding station should be removed outside the Narrows.

Hecretary Fainchill clings to the surplus millions and refuses to call in the few remaining 5 per cent bonds. But it is declared that if the emergency demanded, he would buy bonds in the open market. The right, if not the expediency, of such an operation is questionable. It certainly would be a dear experience for the people—Albany Express.

The right to buy bonds in the open market is expressly given to the Secretary of the Treasury by repeated acts of Congress, the latest of which was approved March 3, 1881. As to the expediency of exercising the right, no one who knows the facts can hesitate. The season when the pinch in the money market is likely to most severe is August and September, and no change in the revenue laws is possible before

October, even if an extra session of Congress were called for the special purpose. District Attorney MARTINE is evidently

### the right man in the right place. MR. DURAND GETS MARRIED. He Proposes to Widow Clark and they are

Made One Within an Hour. James M. Durand of Newark and Mrs. Hattie V. Clark, the widow of the late James L. Clark of this city, were married in Orange on Monday night by the Rev. William Tunison. Mr. Durand is 75 years old, and is the fatherin-law of ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, He is the founder of the firm of Durand & Co., manufacturing jewellers, but he retired several years ago, leaving the business in his sons' hands. Recently he has boarded at the Park House in Orange, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Clark, whose cousin is a dealer in paper hangings in Orange. Mr. Durand called upon the widow frequently. On Monday night, during one of his visits, he proposed immediate marringe, and was accepted. The corpmony was performed within an hour in the presence of five or six of Mrs. Clark's relatives. Mr. Durands two sons, wickliff and Wailaco, knew nothing about the matter. Wailaco sailed for Europe last week. Mr. Durand's daughter Sallie, who married ex-Gov. Warmoth is away with ther husband. These are all that remain of his family. His eldost son Henry died a dozen years ago, and the youngest son Frank was found dead with a revolver in his hand three years ago, at a Southern resort, to which he had gone for his health. The old gentleman was quite wealthy a few years ago, but he is thought to have lost much of his money. He used to travel to Europe every year, and at one time he lost a large sum of money at poker on one of the return trips. Believing that he had been tricked by sharpers, he repudated a number of papers which he gave in settlement of his losses, and the holders of the notes sued him. The case was finally compromised.

Mr. Durand at that time had the reputation of being one of the boldest players in this country. He is tail and straight, dresses faultlessly, has white hair and a pointed white beard, while his face is always flushed with a glow of health which is in strong contrast with his slow and feeble gait.

The bride is a charming woman, 42 years old, with a large circle of acquaintances in fashionable society in Orange. Her marriage was a great surprise to everybody who knew her. is the founder of the firm of Durand & Co., manufacturing jewellers, but he retired several

### A MISTAKEN CELEBRATION.

# Glorifying an Interesting Event that Has

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 12.—There is one disgusted Congressman in town, and a whole city full of disappointed people. The Chattahoochee River Convention has brought together several hundred distinguished gentlemen, among them being Senator Brown and Congressman Crisp of Georgia, several Congressmen from Alabama and Florida, and a number of merchants from a distance. The party was tendered a hanquet last night at the Hotel Riddle, which was a magnificent affair. Mayor Grimes was the master of ceremonies. The toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm until they were interrupted by the toastmaster, who said that Congressman Crisp had a special announcement to make. The Congressman, blushing to the ears, stood up and said:

While we are here enjoying the lavish hospitality of From the Courter-Journal.

While we are here enjoying the lavish hospitality of in the hope that the mother and haby are well.

The band at once struck up a lively air, and three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, while the health of the baby was drunk in sparkling champagne. It was not until to-day that the loyal Columbus adherents of President Cleveland discovered that their toast was in vain, and that no heir to the White House has been born.

three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, while the health of the baby was drunk in sparkling champagne. It was not until to-day that the health of the baby was drunk in sparkling champagne. It was not until to-day that the health of the baby was drunk in sparkling champagne. It was not the street at the year at your service.

It was not that the baby was drunk in sparkling champagne. It was before its at your service.

It was not that no the was defined and pooling agreement made before the concolidation, in garrenness made before the concolidation. It was not until to day that the loyal Columbus adherents of President to hand, shows that the rumor also reached that point. The editor, who is the poet J. K. Bandall, says:

We comparatulate the Fresident and his young wife upon the fortunate arrival of a national baby. As soon as the news was received at anniston and made public, the locenotives here celebrated the asspictous even with unusual whistles: the great blast furnaces sent up acreams of rejectings, and their funnels spouled flame yold and the ladies at the inn expressed their congratulations in melodious chorus. How would alabama do for the little one's name!

Queen Kaplelani Sees Liberty's Status.

## Queen Kaptolani Sees Liberty's Status.

Gen. Dominis and the Princess were indisposed yesterday morning and did not accompany the Queen on her trip to Governor's Island. The rest of the party left the hotel at a little before 11 and drove to West Twenty eight street, where Capt. Kane and a detail of marines showed them through the school ship Minnesota A salute was fired and the Hawaiian colors

Minnesota A salute was fired and the Hawalian colors unfurled as they crossed the plank.

Then they got on board the United States entier Atlantic, and sleamed to Governor's Island, running on the way close to bediow's Island to get a near by view of Liberty. The gues were firing as they landed the states of the states of

Miss Barbone Excites the Hotel Madison. Miss Dolly Earbour, a very pretty and stylish ago. She informed the clerk that she belonged in Richmond. Va., but did not say what her object was in coming to New York. No friends called on her at the hotel. At 1.A. M. yesterday a lady who occupied the room next to Kisa Warnsur's was awakened; by cries and groans, she arrossed a chamber maid and they sustered Miss Barbour's room. That young woman was lying on the bed meaning and half unconscious. An empty landanum bottle was found in the room.

The pulle were notified and a call for a 'ambulance was sent out, and Dr. Siesele of the New York inespital and the holed physician. By Misloney, arrived at the same time. After examining Miss Barbour they concluded that she had not taken any landanum, but was sudering with hysteria. Yesterday she left the hotel. are. She informed the clerk that she belonged in Rich

## The trustees of Grammar School 82 held a meeting at the school house, Sixty-eighth street and

n avenue, last night, to consider the charge preserved of crincipal teorge is thory against tings J.
Duffy, the fourth assistant. There are three charges,
incompetency, violation of the rules in inflicting corporal punishment, and conduct detrimenta to the
morals of the rupils. Mr. Duffy protested against the
appearature of Trustee Louis Horn as one of the sungers
on the ground that he was a co-presentior.
Under the first charge Mr. Hardy said that he visited
Mr. Buffy is made the trust of the six weeks. Mr.
Duffy has been there, and aiways found the boys yelling
and shouting and throwing missiles. Once he was nearly
hit by a bean. and shouting and throwing mississ in the same and shouting and throwing mississ in the same and surrous to give Mr. Hardy the opportunity to bring witnesses.

# The Fulda Mill Stuck in the Mad.

The steamship Fulda of the North German Moyd line, which ran aground in the mud off Owl's Head while coming into port on Manday afternoon, probably will not be pulled off antil this morning at high water. She is only about 100 feet from his feach, and a marry breaded out. The stocrage passerzers and a large prediction of the carge were many off vertenday, and several temporal industriancy from do other mint duas with out and single predictions that all her cargo will have to be landed by theriters.

### \$10,000 Recavered by a Bank Note Co. The Kendall Bank Note Company of this city

The Rendall Bank Note Company of this city received \$40,000 on Monday in settlement of a judgment obtained by the company in a sult against the Striking Fund Commissioners of Virginia. On Feb 14, 1802, the Virginia Commissioners passed an actual grading the choice of the printing the choice of the printing the choice of the head of the Rendall Bank Note Company. After they had been printed the same Commissioners, actuated by Mahone had repusioned the contract and awarded it to the American Bank Note Company.

## Sunday in New York.

From the Chicago Tribune. The enforcement of the Sunday ordinance in New York thus far has been as tourough as the worst for to the whiskey traffic could desire, and when the ordi pary citizen of that metropolis lies down to rest Satu day night he communes with the wife of his be what after this fashion:

> Let me slumber. Susan dear. fo-morrow will be the driest day Of all the beauty year: Of all the beastly year, steam the Dricet, dreariest day: Pil sleep the hours away. Susan. Fil sleep the hours away.

You must not awake me early :

JAN GOULD ENLIGHTENS THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

he Came to Buy Union Pacific in 1878 -His Big Purchase from the Dutchmen-In Buying Ratironds Look to the Pature.

The Pacific Railroad Commission, which has been for several days getting what little the railroad system, tackled yesterday the great planet-Mr. Jay Gould. He shed gather more light than the satellites, but Mr. Anderson had great difficulty in making it look any way off color. Mr. Gould had a re-markably honest way of trying to make it appear that even if he did make several millions of dollars by deftly turning over his hand, it was perfectly legitimate, and if they wanted to know about it it was all right.

The Commission met an hour earlier than usual, to give Mr. John Pondir a chance to say something, as he had before signified his willingness to make some startling revelations, Mr. Pondir has in his lifetime made and lost a good many millions, and is said to have got a few left. Instead of confining himself to the facts the Commission wanted to get, Mr. Pondir's ambition seemed to be to vigorously af-firm that the men interested in the Union Pacific way back at its inception were thieves, and that Mr. John B. Alley was the worst of the lot. He also intimated that Mr. Blaine was mixed up in the rascality some way, but Commissioner Littler made him say that he didn't

know anything about it.

The slight form of Mr. Jay Gould glided noiselessly into the room at this point, and, set-tling easily into a chair behind Mr. Pondir, be tling easily into a chair behind Mr. Pondir, be rested his slik hat on his knees, and, drawing a pair of gold-bowed spectacles out of one pocket and putting them before his eyes, he drew from another pocket a paper filled with iligures and began perusing it. No one would have thought that the ilitie man was nervous to look at his face, but the paper in his hands trembled very perceptibly. To all other appearances he was the coolest man in the room, which, as if by magic, filled up with brokers and rairond men as soon as Mr. Gould appeared.

Mr. Gould was asked how long he had lived in this city. He said since 1859. Mr. Little asked him to speak a little louder.

"I am sufforing from neuralgia," Mr. Gould said, 'but I will try."

In response to several questions he then said that he first became interested in the Union Pacific in 1873. In the spring of that year he went out with Mr. Horace H. Clark, then President of the road, who spoke so highly of the property that Mr. Gould became interested, and gave orders to his brokers to buy all they could under 35. About that time Mr. Clark was taken sick and died, and dring his sickness Mr. Clark's brokers unloaded his stock.

"My orders caught his stock," said Mr. Gould with a smile.

After acquiring a large interest he looked about to see what was the matter with the road. He met Mr. John B. Alley, who diagnosed the Union Pacific's malady as an enormous floating debt at a large rate of interest, and a receivership. Mr. Gould consulted also Oliver Ames and Sidney Dillon. The stock was then about 14. He held 100,000 shares. He devoted his time for the next three years to building up the road and rooting out abuses in its management. rested his silk hat on his knees, and, drawing

the road and rooting out abuses in its management.

Q.—Had you any connection with the injunction suit of James Fisk against the directors of the Union Facino in 1800? A.—No. Sir. I had not a dollar's interest in it. Q.—When did you become interested in the Kanass Facino? A.—I think it must have been in 1878.

Q.—You knew of the road as early as 1874, did you not? A.—I can sir.

Q.—Ween't you a Kanass Facino holder before 1878; A.—I think not.

Q.—Bon't you remember that there was an agreement signed April 22, 1875, whereby the capital of the Kanass Facino was to be increased to \$20,000,000 with \$3,000,000 of bouds? A.—It seems to me now that there was something of that kind taiked of, but it never came to anything. Yes, I may have been interested in it at that time, and consulted with Tou scott and others counceded with the kanass Facilie.

Still Mr. Gould assected, gently and firmly.

state time, and consulted with rota scott and others connected with the kanass Facilic.

Still Mr. Gould asserted, gently and firmly, that he was very sure he held no Kanass Pacilic stock till 1878.

Regarding his interest in the Union Pacific, which in 1873 was 109,000 shares, Mr. Gould said that he gradually increased it to 200,000 shares in 1878. The whole number of shares was 367,000. During this time the other large holders of Union Pacific were Oliver Ames and Sidney Dillon.

Q.—Do you keep books, Mr. Gould \* A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you have a bookkeeper in 1878 † A.—Yes.
Q.—What is his name. \* A.—Mr. Morosin, I think. I've forgotten when he began. It was before 1878.
Q.—tiare you those books \* A.—Yes. They are at your service.

Mr. Anderson then showed Mr. Gould a pool-

that he never bought any stock abroad but Denver Pacific of the Amsterdam people. Then he told, with a show of pardonable pride, how he had heard of these Denver bonds, but thought he wouldn't go near them, expecting the Dutchmen would sit and smoke two or three days before deciding to do anything. As a matter of fact, he got to Amsterdam one day at 10 o clock, took a wash and a breakfast, met the bondhoiders at 11, and at 12 had bought \$2,000,000 of bonds at 74 and paid for them.

Mr. Gould presented napers showing these transactions in the following securities, Jan. 24, 1880, tening the date of consolidation:

8. Jacob and Parver Ealroad receiver's certificates. 24. 1850. Sening the date of consolidation:
St. Joseph and Jeaver Eslivad receiver's certificates
Bought from June 12. 1850, to Oct. 18. 1876, 90 certificates for \$30.300. On Jan. 24. 1879, surrendered them in
exchange for 330 stares of Luion Pavida at \$50.300.
St. Joseph and Denver stock—Bought from Feb. 27.
1870, to Nov. 3. 1879, 8.810 shares. Soid March 13. 1879,
to Jan. 8, 1879, 3.581 shares. Jan. 24. 1880, the balance
of 5.013 shares in exchange for 1.002 shares for Union
Facility at part of \$100.200.
St. Joseph and Denver first mertgage bonds—Bought
Jan. 14. 1870, to Nov. 3. 1870, at 19. (excepting \$6.50)
worth at 150 and \$4.500 at 1870, to July 2. 1870, 4817,
tax worth at 45 for \$246.850, On Jan. 24. 1880, surrendered balance \$6.06.776,701 in bonds for 9.008 shares of
Union Pacificat part, \$500.880.
Mr. Gould then discoursed a long time unassumingly, and as if recalling the moves in a
game of chees, numerous railroad transactions

assumingly, and as if realling the moves in a game of chess, numerous railroad transactions in which he was interested. Mr. Anderson, who asked for explanations of a great many things, and got some that seemed to answer every purpose, at last got down to the consolidation. Mr. Gould said:

While I had made up my middle.

idution. Mr. Gould said:

While I had made up my mind in 1876 that a consolidation of the various roads was the only thing for the Union Facific, later my interests were somewhat changed. I had bought the Missouri Facific road from Commodore Garrison to protect my Kansas Facific. Mr. Saice and Mr. Dillon and others got a armed at this and thought i hadschemes to extend the Kansas road. They came to me and told me I was identified with the Union Pavitic and committed to it, and that I must consent to set the consolidation go inrough. I told them if they would let me out and let me hold my own Missouri system I would give them a cheek for \$1.08100. I make that ofter now—the minute. I would be better off with the form own-the minute. I would be better off with the form own-them of the hold of the motion of the complain.

Mr. tould—Well, the result was that they wouldn't let me out it. I had signed a paper committing riveelf to the scheme of consolidation on the terms at which it was afterward consummated.

While Mr. Gould gave the idea that he was forced into the consolidation at disadvantageous terms, the Commission has an idea that Mr. Gould, by acquiring the Miscouri Facilie, forced the other holders in the Union Pacific and its branches to let him make the consolidation on his own terms and several millions to his credit. Mr. Anderson proceeded to draw out evidences of this, but it was not a glorious success. y to draw out evidences of this, but it was not a glorious success.

Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage wrote a letter to solon humphreys and Gen. bodge in the last part of 1879, asking them to report on the best terms for a consolidation. Mr. Anderson thought the since-for-share arrangement, by which consolidated stock was given for both Union Pracific and Kansas Pacific, was not fair.

Mr. Gould shid:

Air, Gould shift:

It isn't the past of a railroad that you must leok at in
buying it. Its the fature. The Kaneas Facility was at
bardpan it couldn't have been worse, but it had a
facility. I shaws look at the future in buying road;
That's the way I by made my money why paid to
cents a starte for hey first stock and got control of the
road. The bould became good and i said the stock for To make money, get a road with a future, and build it up.

y.—There has been talk about a suit brought by Mr. Houses, to extrest the betwer Pacific from the trusteestly of you and Mr. Saget A.—Well, I owered million of the house myself and was trustee for Expenses. The bonds were worth only a nonunal price. I consented to be removed from the trusteesing on the actific of the court. I knew the trust was to be converted into Union Pacific, and it was a nice thing to do. That was the only way of saving it was a nice thing to do. That was the only way of saving it was a nice thing to do. That was the only way of saving it was a nice thing to do. That was the only way of saving it was a nice thing to do. That was the only way of saving it was the first that the Union Pacific point name to it. I stand by my action in that matter. If the Denver Pacific had not been treated that way it would have been wiped on by the morragers.

Mr. Gould will continue his testimony to-day.

### Mr. Gould will continue his testimony to-day. Changes Made by Eurthquakes.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, May 17.—The com-mission now examining into the saismic disturbances which have occurred in the Sierra Madre Mountains recently report that the inhabitants of Habispe, Basarac, Opata, and Guasavae are living in the ficile under trees and in ducunts. There have been many shocks a panie extered everywhere, and a number of women died from fright. A wide territory is seamed with crevitees and insuceuse chasms. The earth has suck in many places and induceuse chasms. The earth has suck in many places and induceuse chasms. The earth has suck in many places and is double with water, making awampe where there never was any water before. In many mountains are to be seen what appear to be eruptions and continuous amoks indicates volcanie action. These mountains have not yet been explored owing to continuous tremers and great chasms making the approach thereto most difficult. cently report that the inhabitants of Babispe, Basara

FORTY-NINE WINS EVERY GAME.

Carpet Workers Suspended-64 to be De populated-Will Barry be Retired? Mr. Thomas B. Maguire and Mr. Thomas B Barry, the special committee of investigation

Barry, the special committee of investigation sent on to this city by the General Executive Board, Enghts of Labor, "to ascertain the reason why so many Enghts of Labor were leaving 49," as the committee's credentials say, went yesterday to New Britain, Conn. They will be back to-day.

The General Executive Board has suspended the Carpet Workers' National District Assembly No. 198. The Board had intended to wait bly No. 126. The Board had intended to wait until they all got here on Saturday next, and startle Mr. Morrison, who is the Master Work-man of the district, but Mr. Morrison got the call on them. To the investigating committee which called to ask Mr. Morrison upon what which called to ask Mr. Morrison upon what terms he would make peace with District Assembly 49 he replied:
"If you put it in that cold, heartless way, I will ask that Mr. Thomas B. Maguire, Terence Vincent Powderly, and William H. Bailey resign from the General Executive Board, and three of my friends be put in their places. Then I can get along in peace and let 49 alone, if it behaves itself."
This roply was really to the control of the

from the General Executive Board, and three of my friends be put in their places. Then I can get along in peace and let 49 alone, if it behaves itself.

This reply was really too much for the General Executive Board. As soon as it reached the headquarters of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia there was the greatest indignation. The Board promptly put 126 under suspension. Already three local assemblies, members of which are in E. S. Higgins & Co.'s carpet factory, foot of Forty-third street, North River, were under suspension because they refused to go out on strike when ordered to do so by William H. Balley a few weeks ago, at the instance of 49.

In giving goed advice on Monday to the bookbinders, who had said that they wanted to go out of 49 and into 64, Maguire said that the printers' assembly was for printers and pressmen only, and that the stereotypers and others employed in newspaper offices, including the reporters, must join 49. This announcement made a stir yesterday. It remains to be seen what the trades interested will do about it. Mr. Maguire and Mr. Barry will visit the printers' assembly in session next Monday night and lay down the law to them.

It is currently reported that the resignations of T. B. Barry and A. A. Carleton, members of the General Executive Board,

Mr. Ralph Robb of the Montauk Protective Association, composed of assemblies of Knights of Labor on Long Island, who are seeking a district assembly charter apart from District Assembly 49, and who are opposed by 49 in this effort, said yesterday that he knew nothing of any meeting of representatives of the Montauk Protective Association on Monday night with members of the Knights of Labor Executive Board.

Board at Pythagoras Hall, He received yesterday notification that T. B. Maguire and others of the Executive Board would confer with representatives of the Montauks on this (Wednesday) evening. Probably, said Mr. Robb, some such question as that outlined in The Sun yesterday whether the Montauks would take the members of the Exec

separate district assembly charter—would be asked them. Their answor, Mr. Robb said, would be a very emphatic no.

\*\*WALL STREET TO SHUT UP AT NOON.\*\*

The Stock Exchange Believes that the Saturday Haif Heliday is Mandatery.\*\*

The Stock Exchange referred the question of its policy under the Saturday Haif Holiday law to the standing Committee on Constitution with instructions to report at a special meeting, which was held yesterday. The committee's report was as follows:

Inasmuch as article 1, part 2 of the constitution provides for the closing of the Stock Exchange by order of the Governing Committee, the Committee on Constitution respectfully recommend to the Governing Committee, the Committee on Constitution and the Exchange be closed every Saturday hereattee that the Exchange be closed overy Saturday hereattee that the Exchange be closed overy Saturday hereattee that the Exchange or on the next business day succeeding, and contracts failing due on Saturday on the day previous.

The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution to confer with the officers of the Clearing House and of the banks. In the mean time the report of the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governors, as a rule, took the view that the law was in the witness is eligible and I ask that he allowed to acree.

Lawyer Science—He converted almost the processary shows that the Lawyer Science—He may be a converted almost the processary shows that the law was in the converted almost the processary shows that the lawyer science is estimony on which to deprive a clinical of the banks. In the mean time the report of the Committee in the wines is eligible and I ask the accommittee in the processary shows that the converted t

ceeding and contracts failing dus on Saturday on the day previous.

The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution to confer with the officers of the Clearing House and of the banks. In the mean time the report of the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governors, as a rule, took the view that the law was in a sense compulsory, and at the same time they wished to act in accord with the banks in the transaction of their business.

Depositors in the National Park Bank were notified yesterday that the bank will strictly observe the law and close at noon on Saturday. At the Clearing House it was said that the action of the Park Bank would complicate matters, and probably result in the association reconsidering its decision that observance of the law was discretionary.

William R. Foster, Jr., counsel for the Produce Exchange, has decided that the Exchange will be ferred to close at noon on Saturday. The provision men, however, will continue to hang around until dusk just the same.

# VANISHING OF A BOOKMAKER.

Platt Gone and Tickets on Dry Monopole Unpaid-Heavy Liabilities to Betters. Arthur Platt, a young but very well-known tucky Derby and the Brooklyn Handicap cannot find him to get their money. It is nothing new for him to be missing from his office, for that has been usually the ton and Guttenberg trying to do a little business. It is thought that this is the way he "blew iq" the money that he took on the books made long in advance on the big apring events mentioned. He is thought to have made pretty good books on these events, and if the money had been held on to instead of being lost in Jersey the winners could have been paid. The amount outstanding against him on tickets is something over 55 CE and many of the holders say that they expect he will pay them, and that they will keep the tickets until he catches up with the game. His friends say that he would not have gone behind at all if he had been allowed to do business in New York without interruption. thought that this is the way he "blew in" the money

been allowed to do business. In New York without interruption.

The last that was definitely heard of Platt was from the Bailimore races but everybody expects to see him jop up some time with a but of money and square him jop up some time with a but of money and square him jop up some time with a but of money and square him jop up some time with a but of money and services, and it is probable that he has no money to day to meri whatever part of those books will be won against him every part of those books will be won against him every streak. It is told of him that be has gone on the track with a \$5 note and come out with \$4.000. His liabilities on the events that are over and to come are estimated all the way from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

## Mr. Iselin's Carriage Horses Sold.

Twenty carriage horses, the property of Mr. C.O. Iselin, were sold by Auctioneer Wm. Easton in the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. George louid bought a pair of gelding cobs. gray and bay, 151 hands, 5 and 6 years, for \$1,100. Nine hundred and twenty five dollars was paid by James T. Swift for a pair of golden chestnut geldings, 1515 hands, strong, 6 years. A pair of grays, mare and gelding, 15% hands, 5 and years were knocked down to Theodore Freinghuysen for \$550. Then Mr. swift bought a pair of liver colored chestnut geldings 15% hands strong. 7 years for \$1.50. A pair of bays, mare and gelding, 15% hands a and 7 years were sold separately. Br. W. S. Webb hought the golding for \$1.150, and Mr. Withers of Withers A. Co. hirse dealers London, took the mare at \$400. After the strong of the mare at \$400. After the strong of the mare of \$400. After the strong of the mare of \$400. After the strong of the mare of \$400. After the strong of the strong of the strong of the strong of \$400. After years, were knocked down to Theodore Frelinghuysen fo

## Bapitet May Day Augiversary.

More than 7,000 children gathered in the Baptis courches in this city yeaterday afternoon to cele-brate the May anniversary with song and feast. So at-terupt was made to rather them all together, but the City Mission divided the city into saven districts and designated a church in each district where the children should meet and take part in the service of the day. Some of the children took a May Day wait in Central Park before the services.

## No More School Children Involved.

Superintendent Jasper visited Grammar School No. 28 yesterday morning and made

### Police Transfers. Policemen Crinnion, Taggard, and Cooney of

he Mercer street squad were honorably mentioned by the Board yesterday were noncomy mentioned by the Board yesterday for rescuing children at a recon-tive in South Fifth avenue. Transfers—Folkermen Me-cuire, from Mercer street to Mulberry street; Walsh from Eddridge street to Edizabeth street, and Francia Smith, from High Eridge to Frince street. Bernasch and Livingston of Delancey street were detailed as doorneen.

# Dr. Curran Transferred to Sangerties. The Boy. Qr. Curran. Dr. McGlynn's firm friend, and formerly assistant pastor at St. Stephen's Church is now at Saugerties. Archbiskop Corrigan di

rected last week that it corran should be transferred from Elienville to Samerrian The Rev. Denis P. O'Flyan of Samerries is to be Father Corran's immediate eccle stastical superior. He is a friend of the Archbishop.

The worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of iungs which generally accompanies it are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—46s.

SEVEN MEN IN THE JURY BOX.

AN UNUSUAL SPURT IN JACOB SHARP'S TRIAL FOR BRIBERY.

Plenty of Citizens Who Don't Want to Serve on the Jury-When One Turns Up Who Does Want to Both Sides Go for his Senip. The trial of Jacob Sharp took a wonderful and unexpected spurt yesterday. It started with one solitary juror in the chair and ended with seven, and, although it is not likely that many of those selected will be in at the verdict, still, if the spurt continues throughout the week, all the peremptory challenges will be ex-hausted by the beginning of the third week of

the trial. This will wind the trial up in a hurry. The famous defendant was on hand promptly and he sat immovable during the entire day. He showed no interest or anxiety, and it was evident, even at this early stage, that he was growing very tired of it all. He had all his lawyers around him, including John E. Par-sons. Lawyer Homer A. Nelson conducted the examination of jurors for the defence, with occasional help from Lawyer Stickney.

The day was begun with a new panel of 100 jurors. Everything passed along decorously until Daniel Schwartz was called. Mr. Schwartz until Daniel Schwartz was called. Mr. Schwartz was heard all over the court room as soon as he moved. He weighed several hundred pounds, and the floor shook beneath his tread. Everybody smiled, and Judge Barrett had to get rid of his mirth behind a newspaper. Mr. Schwartz was excused after he had given the Bible a resounding kiss and said:

"I vas in der paker bizness, und I spig nod Inglish cot."

Owen O. Schimmel, a manufacturer of preserves at 113 Warren street, was accepted as the second juvor after a short examination.

John G. Brown, the artist, said he had a prejudice against State's evidence, and could not give it the consideration required by law. He was excused.

A good many of the jurors who followed Mr. Brown shared his opinions regarding the testimony of informers and were allowed to depart.

Julius Saul, a dealer in fancy goods, at 337

excused. After considerable hum-drum work these three men were accepted:

Dennis Lenahan grees, 835 First avanus; Abert Livington, trimmings Witteene street, Henry W. Mastesi agent for a glass house, 176 East Eighty-diffs street.

When Mr. Lenahan had been accepted by the prosecution, Mr. Nelson asked him who his clerk was in his grocery. "My wife," said the the juror. He admitted that it would be hard work for her and might hurt his business if he was accepted, and that he might worry. He could not tell whether or not the worry would affect his capacity as a juror. He had never tried it. He had an impression that Jacob Sharp had bribed the Aldermen of 1884.

This aroused Sharp, who had been taking cat naps all through the morning. His mouth had been open, his chin dropped, and his eyes had opened and closed without energy or intent. Now he closed his mouth, opened his eyes, and leaned forward over his table to look at the witness. His face wore a peculiar astounded expression, and Jacob Sharp was allye and awake.

Counsellor Stickney arose to say that he

that he be allowed to serve.

Lawyer Stickney—The mere fact that the prosecution deem an argument on the question necessary shows that there may be a doubt, and that doubt should be given to the defendant.

This dialogue is a fair sample of many that keep on occurring during the day. It is the men who are willing to serve as jurors, and who come to court ready to answer questions, who consume the time, for their object is understood at once, and one side or the other immediately sails in to knock them out.

John Coyle, a liquor dealer of 297 West Houston street, said he wouldn't believe an informer on oath, no matter whether his testimony was corroborated or not.

Charles Engel, a big heavy-featured German, lounged in the witness chair for about two minutes. Then he was excused by consent. This brief dialogue was fatal to him:

Q—You know what the duties of a juror are? Q.—You know what the duties of a juror are? A.—Ye. He musd vyind owid py and py vot ish ride and vot ish wrong.

A. Howard Hopping, a clerk, living in the Da-kota Flats, was accepted as the seventh juror after a brief examination. Another new panel of one hundred jurors will be tackled this morning. These are the seven men in the box: Louis W. Maires, Owen O. Schimmel, Julius Saul, Den-nis Lenahan, Albert Livingston, Henry W. Mattoni, A. Howard Hopping.

### Vicar-General Quinn's Remains in the Cuthedral.

The divine office will be chanted in the cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning over the remains of the late Vicar-General Quinn. All of the main pillars of the cathedral have been wound half way to the arches with crape, and the chancel and the organ loft-are covered with black. The body of Vicar-tieneral Quinn was re-moved from the rectory at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to the catafalque prepared to receive it in the mair aisle of the cathedral. Father Lavelle led the long pro-cession that followed the coffin. In the procession were altar boys in their robes, choir boys chanting the "Miserere" and the "De Profundis," acceptes bearing Misceare, and the "De Froundis," acciytes bearing lighted candles, and the crues bearers, with all of the cathedral priests. The coffin was carried on the shoulders of eight men. Vesterday the remains were the sols charge of Sisters of Charity, and last night the St. Vincent de Faul society raplaced them. The coffin was covered with a heavy black velvet pall, edged with white while four tall candles in four gold candicaticas burn two at the head and two at the foot of the catafalque. burn, two at the head and two at the root of the cata-falque.

On the coffin plate is the inscription: "Right Rever-end William Quinn, Vicar-General." Archbishop Corri-gan will be celebrant at the requiem mass. Over 40 priests are expected to be at the services. The remains will be placed in the receiving vanil at Calvary.

The Board of Alderman resolved yesterday to attend

A Desperate Little Dog Boes 8500 Damage. Mrs. Anna E. Miller was scrubbing Druggist Henry J. Wacherbarth's floor at 60 Sixth avenue and went into the yard for a scrubbing brush. She was there attacked by a little mongrel dog, which bit her wrist and arm and leg, and as she states. "Incie desperate and determined efforts to grass her throat. She is almost scared to death whenever she sees a dog now, the sued the drugsist in the Supreme Court to recover global and the drugsist in the Supreme Court to recover global and the state of the defence was that Mrs. Miller had no business in the yard.

# New Jersey Trains in Collision.

Two of the Pennsylvania Railroad's trains were in collision on Monday afternoon. The 3 20 P. M. train from this city to Long Branch, via Freehold, and the 4:26 train from Long Branch to Monmouth Junction should have passed each other at Tennent at 5:18, in stead of which they ran head first into each other at little way from that station. The baggage master of the Long Branch train hail two of nin sites broken, and two or three of the passengers were injured. Both engined were wrecked.

Ex-Collector McMahon's Son Alson Criminal. Arthur McMahon was convicted yesterday in Jersey City of highway roobery He is the 20 year old son of excitollector John McMahon of Hoboken, who is now serving a term in the Trenton prison for stealing statute of the city a money.

## BROOKLYN.

A fire at Charles Vocales's bakery at 30 Fourth avenue yesterday morning caused a loss of \$4.00.

Afte at Charles Yogeless hakery at 30 Fourth avenue yesterday morning caused a loss of \$4.000.

The Fourtsenth Beginnent will participate in the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in haratoga apprings on June 21.

The police vacations will begin on June 1. Captains will receive twenty days hergeants and detectives in roundaments, partitions and document.

The translation began an investigation yesterday of the matters covered in the report of the Bacon investigation (roundaments covered in the report of the Bacon investigation (roundaments in the report of the Bacon investigation (roundaments).

The Grand Jury began an investigation yesterday of the matters covered in the report of the Bacon investigation (roundaments) and aconstant of administering medicines to afteen year odd hair atries with craimfal intent has been remanded for examination by Justice Massey.

Fully soid, a baker of 700 Attantic avenue and a considerion Sepunican of the Third ward, died yesterfay morning of the reasits of injuries surained by failing of the front justicery of a circ on Monday night. He was 50 years old.

Folice Commissioner Carroll has asked for an appro-

The Rev Dr. Theodoire L. Cayler, President of the National Temperance thous, the Rev E. S. Parding in the Rev E. Parding in t